



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

COMMUNICATIONS

THEY KNEW COLONEL ELLSWORTH

Your volume I, number 4, of June, 1918, on the life of Colonel Ellsworth received. I thank you very much for it. It puts me back to the session of the Legislature of 1898, when I was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and acted on the bill of appropriation for the state militia.

A Doctor ———, a proselyte of the Presbyterian Church, came before the committee and protested against the proposition, and amongst the arguments he made he alluded to Colonel Ellsworth and his regiment of thugs. Said they were raised in the slums of New York and were outlaws of the rawest kind.

After he was through talking, being very familiar with Colonel Ellsworth, I called the gentleman down good and plenty, and made him feel like a counterfeit five-cent piece.

He got Billy Wilson's zouaves confounded with Colonel Ellsworth's regiment. They were a band of thugs, not a man amongst them but had served a prison sentence, a worthless and disgraced bunch.

D. G. JAMES,
Richland Center.

I read with much interest the article in the June WISCONSIN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY on Col. E. E. Ellsworth, by Chas. A. Ingraham. I had the pleasure of seeing Col. Ellsworth and his company give one of their exhibitions. I was publishing a newspaper in northern Illinois, and I was present at the Republican national convention in the Wigwam in Chicago when Lincoln was nominated the first time for president.

I had a seat in the reporters' gallery and Col. Ellsworth's company occupied a platform only a few yards from where I sat. The proceedings of the convention were halted while the company gave an exhibition of their drill. They went through their maneuvers with a precision that was remarkable, and when the order was given to "order arms" their muskets went to the floor as one piece. Their exhibition was received with repeated rounds of applause.

The convention was held in May, 1860— two months before the company started on that celebrated trip through the East.

M. P. RINDLAUB,
Platteville.

LIGHT ON EARLY EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN MADISON¹

My mother, Mrs. James M. Flower (Lucy L. Coues) has asked me to reply to your letter of December 7, receipt of which was previously acknowledged. She is too much of an invalid to prepare such an article as you suggest, but she has furnished me with some information that may be of use to you.

When she arrived in Madison she entered the home of Governor Delaplaine as governess. Later there was need of an assistant teacher in the Madison High School, of which Professor O. M. Conover was then principal, and she was asked to take the place. She agreed to do this if Governor Delaplaine would release her, which he kindly did.

At the end of her first term in the High School, Miss Coues was given a city order for her salary. She asked what she was to do with it and was advised to sell it for whatever she could get for it, as Madison was hard up and could not pay in cash. City orders were then at a discount of from 25 to 30 per cent.

Miss Coues did not feel that she could afford to lose 25 to 30 per cent of her salary, and she was advised to see Julius I. Clark. (She thinks that is the name, but is not sure of it.) She thought it very unfair that she should have been engaged without any explanation of this frightful discount, and Mr. Clark so far agreed with her that he advanced the money to pay the order himself.

Miss Coues then asked Professor Conover how he got his money, and learned that the High School had taken over the University Preparatory School, for which the University made regular cash payments to the city. Professor Conover's salary, by special arrange-

¹This letter was called forth by the publication in the first issue of the *MAGAZINE* of the Civil War diary of Harvey Reid. Its appearance led to our attention being called to the fact that Miss Lucy Coues (now Mrs. James M. Flower), teacher of the Madison High School in 1861, was still living in Coronado, California. Accordingly we invited her to prepare for the *MAGAZINE* an article on her Civil War recollections of Madison. The letter we print, written by her son, explains why this was not done.